



CHARLES DICKENS
(BORN FEB. 7, 1812 - DIED JUNE 9, 1870)

1912 JANUARY 1912						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

EXPERIENCES YOU HAVE HAD

(Continued from Page One.)

in 1868 and 81.7 in 1890; the mean for the month of 1911 was 78 degrees, while the general mean for the month for the past forty years has been 78 degrees. Had it not been for the dropping of the temperature during the last ten days of the month, the mean undoubtedly would have gone to the 80's. So it can be said that the July of 1901, and the drought of that year which began about June 18, and continued until July 26 was the severest ever known here, and yet our county produced abundant corn, and shipped as surplus products 200,283 bushels; and 7,400,000 pounds of hay, and 93,000 bushels of wheat.

August, the last of the summer months, was like its sister summer months, extremely hot, and a shortage of rainfall of .68 of an inch. The heat was caused largely from humidity, as the monthly mean was 3 degrees below the normal—yet we had 3 days that averaged 97.2 degrees and one day, the 10th, 100 degrees. Usually August is our hottest month, but July, 1911, took the ribbon in this respect.

September was the hottest for many years, being 2 degrees above the normal, with a record-making rainstorm, damaging roads and bridges and demolishing railroad schedules. The rain measured 4.35 inches and fell Saturday night, September 30. The railroad track below Corvallis and above Corning was completely submerged, and the railroad bridge south of Corning taken out. The entire section around Corning was flooded from the Big Tarkio, and southeast of Craig, from the Little Tarkio. But once prior to this have we had a heavier 24-hour fall, and this was on September 15, 1905, when the fall measured 5.35 inches.

Corning had no train service from the south from Saturday evening, September 30, to Tuesday, October 3. Craig people were deprived of mail service, as there were no passenger trains from 7:30 on Saturday, Sept. 30, to 9:30 Tuesday morning, Oct. 3. This is the first time that Craig has been isolated in this respect since the great flood in the summer of 1881, when the Missouri river overflowed its banks and inundated the whole bottom along its course.—Craig Leader, Oct. 6, 1911. The rainfall reported on the 30th at various points in our county was: Craig, 5.1 inches; Mound City, 5 inches; Bigelow, 5 inches; Maitland, 3.4; Corning, 6 inches; Oregon, 4.35 inches. The coldest day of the month was on the 19th, 41 degrees. The hottest, 97 on the 6th. This has been the hottest September since 1895, when we had 12 consecutive days that touched 90 degrees and over and the mean for the month was 73 degrees.

October, 1911, was the coldest and one of the most disagreeable of Octobers for many years; characterized by 12 cloudy and 4 partly cloudy days; damp and a murky condition generally, with a mean temperature five degrees below the normal. Frosts came during the week of the 25th, and on the 26th heavy traces of snow fell at points in the northern part of the county—Corning, Craig, Bigelow and Mound City, while the trace was quite light at Oregon. Trace of snow was also reported at Adam Yetter's on the 16th. An October without any

Indian summer weather. A record never before known here. The mean maximum temperature a year ago was normal, 55 degrees. This year it was 50. The highest ever here for October was 93 in 1893, and the lowest, 8 in 1874. The lowest for 1911 was 25 on the 23d and 31st, and the highest, 78 on the 3d and 15th. The rainfall was .86 of an inch below the normal—1.89 fell during the month. The heaviest ever known here was 6.1 inches in 1883; the lightest, .15 of an inch in 1893.

The fall of 1911 brought us, strange to say, no Indian summer. November as a general has been Indian summer weather, but the rule has been broken, for winter really began on the 1st with freezing weather and some below, and on the 2d it went to 9 degrees above and on the 12th to 3 below zero. But once before has it gone below zero so early in the month—this was Nov. 8, 1856, when the mercury touched 1 below zero. On Saturday, Nov. 11, we had a genuine blizzard, the wind blowing a cold, raw wind from the northwest, accompanied by a heavy trace of snow which measured three-fourths of an inch. The normal temperature for November is 40 degrees; for 1911 the mean was 33 degrees—7 degrees below normal, and therefore goes on record as one of the very coldest Novembers ever known here. The precipitation for the month—rain and snow was only .78 of an inch; which was lower in 1896, 1897, 1909, and 1910. This year the heaviest 24-hour rainfall was .35 of an inch on the 6th; on the 17th we had 1 of an inch of snow. Thanksgiving Day came the last day and the last Thursday of the month, and never came later before. It is not likely to occur again in the lifetime of the present generation. It was an ideal day.

December in temperature was exactly normal; 31 degrees. Yet we had two days that the mercury went to zero and two that it went below zero, and five days that it went to 50. We had a good rainfall of 1.23 inches, with a precipitation from melted snow of 1.14 inches during December. We had 8.1 inches of snow, an unusual heavy fall for the month.

Christmas Day, 1911, was a beautiful one, with only occasional cloud, and a snowfall which began about 7 p. m.; the highest temperature was 32; lowest, 8 degrees.

We had good sleighing during the month from the 26th on well into January. Wheat was in fine condition at the close of the month.

The month closed with a severe sudden drop in the temperature, and in the form of a blizzard throughout the entire west on the 31st.

The annual normal temperature here is 51 degrees, and it rarely goes beyond to a very great extent—the mean in 1907 was 51; 1908, 51.3; 1909, 50.5, 1910, 51.5; 1911, 52—hence as an illustration, the mean for the past year was 51.1 degrees. Thus we have the law of average illustrated: with an extremely warm spring and hot summer, cool fall and cold December, with no Indian summer, we had an annual temperature of only one degree above the normal.

The mean temperature for 1911 was 52 degrees—normal is 51.

The coldest days of the year 1911 were 19 below zero on January 3; and 11 below on Dec. 31.

The hottest days of the year were

July 2, 104; 3d, 105; 4th, 108; 5th, 108; 11th, 104.

The wettest month was September: 7.65 inches of rain.

The driest month, June: only .28 of an inch of rain fell.

The annual rainfall was 34.31 in. The normal annual fall is 36 inches. The mean rainfall for the Missouri Valley is 22.1 inches.

The annual snowfall was 11 inches: the lightest ever recorded here: The normal annual fall is 28.80 inches.

The drought of 1911 began June 1 and continued until July 24—34 days, when 1.55 of an inch of rain fell, and only .28 of an inch fell in June, making the total for the two months 1.83 inches; we should have had 9.39 inches. Yet our county produced an abundance of corn, and one of the best wheat crops ever known here. The corn, however, is said to be wormy and inferior, caused by the long dry spell, and hog cholera prevailed to an alarming extent, caused it is said by many, by feeding this bad corn.

Well, you may rest assured that you will never live to see another Sunday night just like Sunday night, Dec. 31, 1911. Not that it was the coldest December night for many years, nor because it happened to be New Year's eve, but because it was the fifty-third Sunday in the year. But one year in the last 109 years has had fifty-three Sundays, all the other 108 having had the regulation fifty-two. Not in the next 109 years will such a thing happen again. The peculiar combination of Leap Year's and New Year's brought about this situation of fifty-three Sundays in one year.

For the first time in many years the river at St. Joseph was blocked with ice Nov. 15. It closed good and fast at White Cloud, Dec. 31.

For the first time in many years, the Missouri river was fordable in several places between Kansas City and the mouth.

The Missouri river has been lower, taking the summer as a whole, than for several seasons. It was approximately only 3.6 feet above low water mark throughout the month of July. The low water measure is 281.4 feet above sea level, and 391 feet is the danger line of measurement for high water, and 395 feet is the high water line. It was 2.1 feet higher in Dec., 1911, than it was in the same month in 1910.

The monthly rainfall for 1911 was as follows:

	Heaviest 24-hour fall.	Total for month.
January 14	.63	.83
February 18	1.80	4.36
March 7	.79	.79
April 30	1.75	3.82
May 30-31	2.08	4.72
June 7	.09	.28
July 23	1.55	2.92
August 3	1.43	3.55
September 30	4.35	7.05
October 12	1.17	1.89
November 6	.35	.78
December 9	.86	1.23

Total annual rainfall, 1911, 34.31

The annual snowfall was 11 inches, distributed as follows:

	Heaviest 24-hour fall.	Total
January	.13	Trace
February	.22	1.50
March	.27	Trace
May	.20	Trace
November	.17	.55
December	30.31	8.75

Total snowfall, inches, 11.00

OREGON

is the town,

WILSON BROS.,

is the place

for

Blacksmith,
Machine and
Woodwork of
all Kinds.

Farmers' Phone, No. 101

"KIDDIES SIX."

Anyone wishing a book of "Kiddies Six," by Will M. Maupin, can have same by leaving their order with Whit Maupin, at this office. Delivered to any part of the city. Price, \$1.00. Both phones.

—We are now prepared to kill and dress your hogs in any style and in any quantity. T. G. Faye & Sons.

Property for Sale!

No. 1. A 100 acre farm just 4 miles east of Oregon. Dwelling of 9 rooms, built 1900; 2 barns, 48x50 and 20x144; hog house 10x50, also chicken and smoke house. A never failing well with windmill, pipes from same across the road to east eighty, with hydrant in barn. Apple, peach, pear and cherry trees. Farm well fenced with woven and barbed wire—some hedge. Three different denominations have preaching in one mile of the farm. One mile to school. In fact a fine home in a good neighborhood. Owner will leave two-thirds of selling price on the farm at 6 per cent. annual interest. Now get busy and see me for price on this fine home.

No. 2. Consists of 164 acres, about one-half mile southwest from city limits of Oregon; has a splendid new dwelling of five rooms, good barn and other outbuildings, also a brand new cement cave, 2 cisterns and water in branch usually. Plenty of fruit. Located on one of the best roads leading into the city. Price, \$4,000.

No. 4. Consists of 80 acres of land, situated 4 1/2 miles northeast from Forest City and 8 1/2 miles southeast of Mound City, in a fine neighborhood—has dwelling of 7 rooms, barn 20x40, smoke and chicken houses, a splendid well of water, 2 cisterns and living water; apples, about 800 peach trees, pear trees, cherry, plum and small fruit and fenced into five fields, mostly hog tight; 8 acres of timber, only 28 acres in corn, 4 acres alfalfa, and the balance in timothy and clover. I will make you a price on this farm that will sell it.

No. 6. Consists of a farm of 100 acres; good fences and plenty of water. Good house and barn and other outbuildings; located about four miles northwest of Oregon and about the same distance northeast of Forest City. This farm has plenty of fruit and is a good home. Price, \$100 per acre.

No. 9. Is a little farm of 51 acres, located one-half mile northeast of Forest City school building; has dwelling of four rooms, barn 16x24, built 1910; smoke house and chicken houses, a good well of water and two cisterns. Price, \$100 per acre.

No. 11. Is a little farm of 41 acres, 1 mile from Oregon school building. Five room dwelling, barn, chicken house, and all under good fence; cistern at house and creek across corner of pasture; young orchard; grapes, strawberries, blackberries. A nice little home and \$1100 will buy it.

City Property.

No. 1. Has dwelling of six rooms, besides halls and closets. Two level lots—the vacant lot being suitable for building purposes. Located 1 1/2 blocks west of court house square. Price, \$3,000.

No. 2. Is a one-story dwelling of 5 rooms, 2 closets, hall screened in porch, cement floor and good cave, with entrance from inside of porch. Dwelling in good repair inside and out. Plenty of fruit of all kinds. Barn for team, cow and hogs. Chicken house and lot. Buggy shed. Two lots in good location and cheap at \$2,550.

No. 3. Consists of 2 lots with dwelling of 6 rooms, halls and closets, summer kitchen, coal house, chicken house and barn, peach trees and vineyard. A good bargain at \$1,500.

I am prepared to make you a loan on your farm at 5 per cent annual interest with a reasonable commission. Or, if you have idle money I will place it for you on good security and at a good rate of interest. See me for any of above business.

Yours,

R. C. BENTON,
OREGON, MO.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at Public Sale, at my farm, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Oregon, on

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, '12,

Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

11 HEAD HORSES AND MULES:—One team sorrel drivers, weight 1500 lbs.; one brown mare, 4 years old, in foal by Foster's Norman horse; one bay mare, 11 years old, in foal by same horse; one mare, one horse suckling colt. 5 head mules, 1 coming five and 1 three and 2 two years old and one spring mule colt.

5 HEAD CATTLE:—Five milk cows, all giving milk now and will be fresh in February and March. These are good milk cows.

62 HEAD HOGS:—Consisting of one Poland-China male hog, 11 Duroc brood sows and 50 shoats. Sows to farrow by February and March 1912.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS:—Low wagon, binder, mower, Campbell stalk cutter, 2 breaking plows, lister and drill, 3 cultivators, 1 potato digger, godvil, harrow, other things too numerous to mention—including some household goods.

HAY AND GRAIN:—700 bushels corn and some Kafir corn, 10 tons of clover and alfalfa hay, baled.

MISCELLANEOUS:—One good Boss feed grinder, 1 Sharpless Tubular Separator, good as new; about 200 fence posts, about 35 cords stove wood, some good native lumber—ash, walnut and elm, about 200 or 300 peach crates

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten months' time on all sums over \$10.00, \$10.00 and under, cash in hand.

JOHN ABELE.

R. C. BENTON, Auctioneer.

GEORGE LEHMER, Clerk.

Frye's Lunch Wagon on the Grounds.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at Public Sale, at my residence, 5 miles northeast of Oregon, and 2 1/2 miles west of New Point, on

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1912,

Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

9 HEAD HORSES AND MULES:—One big Bay Team, 9 and 10 years old, weight 2800 pounds; Saddle Mare, 10 years old; 1 blind Mare, 1 Brood Mare. One span coming 4-year-old Mules, (Horse and Mare), weight 2400 pounds; 2 Black Horse Mules, coming 4 and 5 years old, weight 2500 pounds.

17 HEAD OF CATTLE:—Eight Milk Cows, three of which are giving milk, and will be fresh in February or before; nine head of Spring Calves—three Heifers and six Steers.

HAY AND GRAIN:—1500 to 2000 bushels Corn in crib, about 400 bushels of Oats, 15 tons of baled Timothy and Clover Hay, but not mixed.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Such as Wagons, Plows, etc. Household and Kitchen Furniture. One two-seated Ford Automobile.

Say boys, I have sold my farm and rented the other one for three years, and will go to California soon—so my stuff must sell. Come and buy for what the crowd makes you pay.

TERMS OF SALE:—On all sums under \$20.00, cash; \$20.00 and over, twelve months' time on approved notes, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date.

G. W. POLLOCK

R. C. BENTON, Auctioneer.

G. W. LENTZ, Clerk.

FRYE'S LUNCH WAGON ON THE GROUNDS.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. William Evans, D. D., Director Bible Course
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR JANUARY 14

BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 1:57-80.
MEMORY VERSES—67-69, or 74, 77.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He hath visited and redeemed his people."—Luke 1:68.

Another fulfilled prophecy added to last week's lesson. "Hath God said, and shall he not do it?" Heaven and earth shall pass away, but one jot or tittle of his promises shall never fail. Strange that God should remember his promise to a single individual amidst the infinite multitude of the sons of men! Yet he does. He marks the fall of a sparrow. And so according to God's promise, the child was born.

At the proper time, the child was dedicated to God in the temple. These righteous parents recognized that the child was God's gift. All Godly parents should. Do we? Have we presented our children in dedication to the Lord in the church? The first place these parents took their child was to church. Is this true of us?

The naming of the child is interesting. John means, "gracious gift of God." Zacharias thought of God in naming the child. What did you think of when you named your child? Did you give it a Christian name, or called it after some heathen, godless novelist? Does the name stand for anything? Is it an inspiration to the child? Does it express your hope and faith in God?

There are times when, in order to please God, we must differ with our friends. So it happened in the naming of John. Out of respect for Zacharias, and because of his advanced age, and knowing that he had no other child, his friends proposed naming the child after him, probably to perpetuate the family name. But already God had announced the name. The angel said that the child's name should be John. These godly parents stood fast by the Word of God, irrespective of the opinion of even well-meaning friends.

A striking question was asked: "What manner of child shall this be?" What strange thoughts must have been passing through the minds of those parents at this time as they recalled the angel's message and the predicted future of this child! As Zacharias looked into the unconscious face of his child he saw the prophet of the Most High.

Parents, what possibilities do you see in your child as you look into its face? That little life is for you to mold. To some extent you can tell what manner of child he is to be. Teacher, what do you see in the child? Just a bundle of nerves to be kept quiet, or the possibilities of a great life?

Zacharias' song is full of victorious and prophetic hope; it is itself a fulfillment of a prophecy; God hath visited his people. For over 2,000 years the righteous in Israel had looked forward to the fulfillment of this prophecy.

The advent of this child brought joy, not only to Zacharias and his wife, but to their neighbors.

The birth of this child brought forth this hymn of praise to God for his goodness. Did you ever thank God for your children? Who gave them to you? Children are the heritage of the Lord. How much would you take for them? All the wealth in the world could not buy them. Nor are you asked to sell them; but you are asked to think of the One who gave them to you. There are your children: Can they see, when so many have been born blind; can they hear, when so many have been born deaf; can they romp, when so many have been born lame; can they speak, when so many have been born dumb? Oh ye parents who have sweet children on earth—and it may be in heaven—does not their presence cause you to burst out in praise to God?

Another thing that led to this song of praise was the fact that Zacharias was filled with the Spirit. Joy and gladness are always associated with the Spirit: "Be filled with the Spirit; speaking to yourselves in spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord." The Spirit-filled man is the happy man. Are you a happy Christian? If no, why not?

What a description we have in the song of Zacharias of the deliverance which Christ brings to every soul that trusts him: Deliverance from Satan, from death, from sin, from the world, from every enemy; a protection and covering from the righteous vengeance of God; freedom from the consequences of sin; the wonderful promise that some day—even now in a measure—we shall serve God with true holiness and righteousness in joy and blessing forevermore.

The song of Zacharias gives us a model for our hymns and spiritual songs.

The most prominent note in this song is salvation: From our enemies, that we may be enabled to live in peace and quietness; from sin, that we may be able to be constantly well-pleasing to God; from slavish fear in our service to God, in order that we may render service as sons, and not as servants or slaves; unto holiness, that our life may be one that is spent, not merely in overcoming the sins of our nature, but also in the cultivation of Christian graces.